



VOLUME XL.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1830.

[NUMBER 7,311.]

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure to announce that the Theatre, having been repaired and embellished will re-open on the 1st December, with (by desire) Foote's Farce of,

THE MAYOR OF GARRATT,

After which the farce in one Act of

BLUE DEVILS,

To conclude with the farce of

A RACE FOR A DINNER.

Doors to be opened at Six, and the Curtain to rise precisely at Seven o'clock. Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 30th and Wednesday the 1st Prox.

Boxes....Rs 8 Upper Boxes...Rs 4
Pit....." 6 Gallery....." 2
N. B. No money to be taken at the Doors.

No admission behind the Scenes excepting to persons actually engaged in the performance.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT IZABEL GONSALVES the Widow of the late SEBASTIAO LOPES inhabitant of Mahim has contracted, and agreed with NASSERVAJEE NANABHOY, COWANJEE DHUNJEEBHAY and MERVANJEE NOWROJEE to sell her Coconut Oart called or known by name Bamhimderao situated at Mahim near the Tank called Mulmulla in the vicinity of an Oart belonging to Jugganath Sunkersett, any person or persons, having any claims or demands on the premises or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to NOWROJEE PESTONJEE at the shop of Messrs. BECK AND CO. within 15 days from this date, after which, his her, or their claims will not be attended to.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

AVIZO.

ANUNCIA-SE AO PUBLICO

QUE IZABEL GONSALVES viúva de SEBASTIAO LOPES já defuncto, mandadora de Mahim tem contratado, e ajustado com NASERVAJEE NANABHOY, COWANJEE DHUNJEEBHAY e MERVANJEE NOWROJEE, Vender sua casa PALMADA denominada ou conhecida debaixo do nome de Bamhimderao situada em Mahim, perto do tanque Mulmulla na vizinhança de uma quinta, pertencente a Jugganath Sunkersett. Todo a pessoa ou pessoas que tiverem direito ou pretensão a sobredito propriedade ou a alguma parte della por hypotheca, herança, ou por qual quer outro via querão dar noticia a NOWROJEE PESTONJEE nos lojes dos Senhores Beck and Co.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE last Sailing Cutter Genni, lately undergone a thorough repair, painted, &c. on reasonable terms, viz.

For one day.....Rs 5 "
" Every succeeding day....." 4 "
" Trip to Panwell....." 6 "
" Do to Tannah....." 6 "
" One hour....." 1 "
" Every succeeding hour....." 2 "

Application may be made for the above to Ballajee Punt on App. Mo Pier.

Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

N. B. Any Gentleman or Captain of Vessels, &c. wishing to become purchaser of the said Cutter the price of it will be known on applying to the above mentioned person.

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

IN order that an inspection of the Library may take place before it is removed to the Town Hall, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all books which may be in their possession on or before the 20th Instant.

N. B. No books will be given out till the examination is completed, of which an immediate notice will be given.

R. C. MONEY,
ACTING SECRETARY.

BOMBAY:
SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
17th Nov., 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of J. S. PH SMITH formerly a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar, of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of November 1830.

H. E. SOUTHGATE,
PROCTOR.

EDUCATION.

The Bombay Commercial and Mathematical Academy.

CONTINUES open for the instruction of Youth in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, History and Geography.

Also, on Separate terms are taught Algebra, the different Branches of Mathematics with their application to Navigation, Surveying, and Astronomy; the French Language and Latin Rudiments.

The Method of Instruction pursued is Interrogative, by which the actual progress of the pupil's understanding is constantly ascertained; and the reasoning faculties are exercised and gradually developed.

The same system is adopted in teaching the Great Truths of Christianity.

Mr. MC CARTHY assures the public that he shares to exertion to fit his pupils for their Entrance into Life with Credit; and that he pays the strictest attention to their Moral conduct, Health and Comfort.

The Experience of nearly two years has proved the situation of the School to be very salutary.

To Boarders the general course of Instruction is varied to suit their views in life without additional charge.

TERMS.—For Children who join the School under Twelve, (for the whole period of Education) per Month Rs. 1.38
Youth above that age.....42
No Extra Charges but for Books Stationery and Medicine.

Day Scholars in the first mentioned Course per Month, Rs.....15
Break Candy, 17th November, 1830.

SHOP AT MAHABULISHWAR.

SAPPOORJEE EDULJEE Parace, in returning thanks for the kind and liberal support he met with at Malcolm Peth last Season, begs to inform his friends and the Public that he intends to re-open his Shop there on or about the 10th December next, where every description of Europe, China, and other articles may be obtained, on most reasonable terms.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830.—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED.—PRICE Rs 1.

LONDON, 3rd July, 1830.

MESSRS. JAMES COCKBURN & CO. of London have the pleasure to announce to their Friends and the public that they are now enabled to guarantee the quality on arrival in India of all descriptions of bottled Fruits for Tarts, Jams, Jellies, &c. &c. The only articles now remaining on their Lists which are not warranted are Hams, Cheeses and Hodgson's and Alsop's Ale in cask and bottle.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY.

A MEMOIR of His late Majesty KING GEORGE IV., extracted from the Times Newspaper of the 28th June 1830. A few Copies have been prepared with a very excellent Portrait attached, engraved by THOMPSON from a miniature by HARDING.

Price with the Engraving, Rs 5

Do. without Do." 2

To be Let.

THE COMMODIOUS Upper-roomed House, situated in (Khetwaddoe) at Girgaum, with outhouses, stables, &c. There are two wells in the yard; and a small Garden attached. Rent, Rupees 60 per month.—Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE (at JEHANGHER NASSERWANJER AND CO'S.) or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's Office.

FOR SALE.

A PATENT COPYING MACHINE with Books, Paper, Ink, &c. Complete, just received from England, PRICE Rs 300.

For particulars Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE, where the machine may be seen.

Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS" LOTTERY.

FOR 1830.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

PRIZES	
1 Prize of.....	200 Rs
2 "	100 " each
3 "	75 " "
4 "	50 " "
5 "	25 " "
15 "	10 " "
20 "	5 " "

50 Prizes.....1,200 Rs

250 Blanks

800 Total.

TICKETS at 5 Rs Each.

The drawing of the above will take place in ONE DAY, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken.—timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—APPLICATION for Tickets, to be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday the 17th Instant,

FRITH

BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an Invoice of remarkably fine Lady's and Men's Cotton, Stockings, Children's and Men's Socks, Several Pieces of broad Cloth, Superfine new Black Cloth Trowsers, China picture framing, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels; Manila Cheroots, carpenter's Planes, a Horse Medicine Chest, a Gold Watch, a Patent Phlebotomy, a set of Teeth Instruments, with a Wk on the Teeth; a double barrel'd Gun by Mac Lachlan, a few Boxes of Bloom Raisins, and various other Articles.

THEY WILL ALSO SELL,

A fine Copy of Hogarth's Works, Elephant Edition, a Copy of the Philosophical Transactions, Linnean Transactions, and Journal of Science with other Standard Works, an Air Pump, and apparatus, Gunning and Military Saddles and spare Articles.

AND AT NOON,

A neat Madras built Barouche, and any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

AND ON

WEDNESDAY next at 4 P. M.

On the New Under, they will sell, the fast sailing deck'd Yacht "Caroline" having off there—and after that a suite of Tent pitched near the Church Gate.

MOURNING ORNAMENTS.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE received a fashionable assortment of the above, consisting of Necklaces, Bracelets, Crosses, Earrings, Brooches, &c. which are exposed for sale. F. B. & CO. aware that the demand for these articles is but temporary, have priced them extremely low to induce a speedy sale. They have also a splendid addition to their large Stock of Jewellery, in an assortment, just imported, of some elegant articles of the latest fashion, made up to express order.

CARBONELL'S CLARET.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE for Sale, a Batch of the above Wine. 1st Growth at 45 Rs per dozen, 2nd ditto at 30 ditto ditto. They have also a small batch of the celebrated Glass Johannisberg Wine in quarters at 36 Rs per dozen. This wine is just landed and can be strongly recommended.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A CAPITAL Double Barrel gun by Josephanton, price.....Rs 450
A double Flageolet in case.....80
A Handsome Hookah with silver Surpasse, &c. complete.....125
Bengal Tobacco prepared for the above at per jar.....2
A Mahogany cabinet Table very complete.....60
A Copy (4 vol.) of Todd's Rajasshan, bound.....50
Moore's Life of Sheridan 2 vols.....20

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE.

A NEW Square PIANO FORTE, by Broadwood, in Case with spare strings, tuning Fork, Key, &c. This Instrument is made to express order for this climate and is constructed upon a new principle which prevents it from getting frequently out of tune—it is altogether a superior Instrument.—Price Rs. 800.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER
AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1831.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN FOUR PARTS
ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT
AND WILL CONTAIN.

A N ALMANACK, the Army Lists, Indian Navy List, and Civil Lists, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulation, of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Birth, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH
Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.
Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs. STITCHED AND COVERED.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 4th of July, in the English, Goozrattee, and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs. 2.
ALSO THE FOLLOWING.

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 30
Articles of War 5
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper 2
Book Almanacks, for 1830 1
Sheet Ditto, for 1829 1
Respondentia Bonds, each 1
Policies of Insurance, do 1
Bills of Exchange per sett 2
Interest Bonds, per do 2
General Address 1
Bills of Lading do 2
Powers of Attorney, each 2
Price Currents, per dozen 3

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.
Gazette Office, November 17th, 1830.

Shipping Advertisements.

For Freight and Passage direct to London.

LADY RAFFLES.
WILLIAM TUCKER, COM.
OF 630 TONS,

WILL positively sail on 19th December. The Raffles has excellent accommodations, having double Stern galleries, same as an Indianan. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London.

"ABBERTON"
OF 500 TONS.

LUCAS PERCIVAL,
H. E. I. C. S. COMMANDER,
EXPECTED to arrive here about the end of this month and will be dispatched about the end of Dec. next. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon—plans of the cabins may be seen at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co, to whom apply.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London,
THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.
CAPTAIN DUGGAN.
EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to Cape of Good Hope and London,
THE SHIP

CHARLES KERR
CAPT. JOHN BRODIE, COM.
OF 550 TONS.
HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected early in January and will be dispatched in all February. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

For Freight, or Charter to London, Liverpool, or Clyde.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
LADY DOUGLAS
OF 400 TONS.

DAVLY expected. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London or Cape of Good Hope.

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP
Sir Edward Paget.
OF 550 TONS.
CAPT. WILLIAM BOURCHIER,
EXPECTED in all this month and will sail the commencement of January. Carries a Surgeon. Further particulars may be known, and plans of the Cabins seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.
Bombay, 17th November, 1830.

CALCUTTA.
BENGAL HURK. Oct. 27.

The Steamer *Forbes*, which took out the Lord William Bentinck, returned off town this morning, having towed that vessel as far to the southward as the parallel of Point Palmiras. In the eastern channel going down, the Steamer spoke the Marquis of Hastings. In returning she fell in with the Honorable Company's Bark the *Brougham*, from Aykhab and Chittagong, having on board two officers charged with important dispatches from Major Burney, our Resident at Ava. These officers came down the Irrawaddy to Meeayday, and thence by the new road through Manipoor to Chittagong. They have come up in the *Forbes*.

The *Forbes* brought up the bark *Dedericka* from the Straits, and also two officers of H. M. 26th Regiment from Madras in charge of a detachment of that corps. The *Susan* was to bring up another. Several other vessels, are outside detained by light and adverse winds, among them an Arab vessel with 600 horses in want of water. The Arabs notwithstanding refused to employ the steamer, difficult as it is to obtain any thing like an adequate supply for so many horses until they get up to Kedgerree. The *Cecelia* had reached that place. The *Forbes* also saw the *Irrawaddy* Steamer, returning from Pooree.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

TO BUY	OCT 127 1830.	[TO SELL
Prem		27 8 Do
28 8 Remittable		0 12 Dis
Dis. 0 6 Old 5 per Cent. Loan		0 3 Dis
Pre. 0 2 New ditto ditto		4300 0
4500 2 Bank of Bengal Share		
BANK OF BENGAL RATES.		
Discount on Private Bills		7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills		4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit		6 0
COURSE OF EXCHANGE.		
BUY	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 10 On London 6 Months		1 10 1/2
	sight, per Sa Rs	

SHIPPING REPORT.
ARRIVALS.—Oct. 26th, The Marquis of Hastings, from Madras (date not mentioned.)
The brig *Cecelia*, from Penang (date not mentioned.)
The H. C. Steamer *Irrawaddy*, C. H. West,

from Pooree (date not mentioned)
The H. C. Barque *Brougham*, J. J. R. Bowman, from Chittagong 20th October.
Do. 27th The Dutch barque *Deidericka*, J. Hector, from Batavia 11th, and Singapore 24th September, and Penang 1st October.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 22d October, the wife of Mr. J. E. Koch, Provisioner, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta on the 23d of October, Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta on the 25th October Madame Chardon, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Saturday night, the 23rd October after a severe illness of many months which she supported with great resignation to the Will of the Almighty, Suffrecht Begum, late of His Imperial Majesty's Establishment at Dhely.
At Calcutta on the 25th October, Mrs. Eliza Piccachy, wife of Mr. Davit Piccachy, of the Board of Custom, aged 22 years.
At Calcutta, on the 22d Oct. the beloved infant daughter of John Harvey, Esq. aged 8 months and 22 days.

MADRAS.
MADRAS GAZETTE.—Nov. 3.

We lament to hear that Captain Symers of the *Caledonia*, now in these roads has been taken from on board that Ship and is now detained in the Police Jail upon a very serious charge occasioned by the loss of life to a Tailor of Lubbay Caste at this Presidency. As we have heard the story, Captain Symers sent for a Tailor to repair his clothes who went on board the *Caledonia* to him for the purpose of seeing what was necessary to be done and of bringing the things ashore to be completed—Captain Symers objected to the Man's taking the things out of the Ship and insisted on their being done there. The man refused and an altercation followed by personal violence on the part of Captain Symers ensued, in which the unfortunate man got a kick whereby he sustained so great an injury that he died on the following day. The case is under investigation and Captain Symers is detained in the Police Jail until it is decided what course the Magistrates feel themselves bound to adopt.

We notice with feelings of the most undisguised astonishment and surprise the fact of certain gentlemen headed by a Mr. O' Reilly having petitioned the Legislature, praying that the Honorable East India Company should be compelled to make good the deficiencies of the late Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, the once Registrar of the Supreme Court at this Presidency, and we observe with still greater wonder, that any sober, temperate, discreet and discerning member of the House of Commons should be got to bring forward and advocate such a position, which has not one ingredient to the most minute particle of a scruple taken according to apothecaries scale, to give weight or efficacy to such a measure. Mr. O'Reilly, we take it, is from the Emerald Isle, and the justice of the case, very likely, according to his doctrine, rises or falls with the ability of the party upon whom the claim is made to meet the demand rather than it is regulated by those notions of justice which more particularly respect real liability. But surely, Mr. O'Reilly, must have been very persuasive in his advocacy of this question, to have convinced a grave calculating member of the House of Commons, as we must give every individual of this Right Hon. and Gallant class, for being, that it is either just or reasonable that the East India Company should make good the deficiencies of persons whom they do not appoint either directly or indirectly, from whom or on behalf of whom they do not take any security, and with whom they have not any thing earthly to do, no proposition could have been more monstrous and it would have just been as reasonable and perhaps more so, to call upon any of the Governments in India to have made good the pecuniations of a matly to his masters, as to have asked the Company to have replaced the amount Mr. Ricketts had abstracted from the money of the suitors of the Supreme Court—how the Court of Directors could have deemed it necessary to have resorted to the able advocacy of Mr. Adam upon such a subject, we cannot divine, as it is only the absurdity and extravagance of the case, which induces us to throw away one single moment upon it—Who or what Mr. Ricketts was—we neither know nor care further than that we do know that he was one of the early adventurers in the Recorder's Court—once a son of Mars, who unlike the Lobster which boils from black to red, grilled in the Eastern clime from red to black and would have found his advantage by the metamorphosis, if he had acted with the least integrity or discretion. We have not heard the grounds upon which Mr. O'Reilly and his Co. have proceeded to urge this strange demand, and until we do and are satisfied that there is some tenable one for sustaining it, we shall think Mr. O'Reilly as extravagant in his ideas, as Mr. Ricketts was of other peoples, money, and so leave them to keep company for the present.

GOVT. GAZT.—Nov. 4.

We are much concerned to learn, that his Lordship, our RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP, was obliged on Tuesday to postpone until next week examination of the boys and girls belonging to the numerous Schools of the Church Missionary Society in Black Town. He was evidently much fatigued by his services on Sunday last; and considerable apprehensions were felt by his large congregation at Vepery on Sunday evening, lest he should lose his voice. His Lordship had been laboriously engaged in the early part of that day; having gone to the Mount to consecrate the New Church there, to hold a Confirmation, and to consecrate the Burial Ground and returned to the Presidency in the heat of the day. He was able however on Monday to preside for several hours at Meetings of the two venerable Societies for propagating the Gospel and for promoting Christian Knowledge; and on Tuesday morning to hold a Confirmation of native youths in the Vepery Mission Church. His Lordship had we fear, been engaged in numerous and laborious duties beyond his strength,

since we had the gratification of seeing him land at Madras on the 15th ultimo. He has preached twice every Sunday, held Confirmations at St. George's at St. Mary's, at the Vepery Mission Church twice, at the Black Town Chapel, and at the Mount; on each of which solemn and interesting occasions, his Lordship delivered to the Candidates addresses remarkable for their variety of subject, their simple and touching eloquence and the chastened fervour with which they were delivered. His Lordship has also visited, or closely enquired into the plan and efficiency of almost every charitable and religious institution at this Presidency. His examination of the young persons in the two Female Asylums, the Black Town Male Asylum, and at Perambur, were remarkable for the happy talent displayed in ascertaining the abilities and acquirements of the persons examined; while he added considerably to their stock of knowledge and enlarged their views of Christian duty.

Insufficiently recovered His Lordship, this morning to hold a Confirmation at Poimullee. We trust His Lordship will not be prevented from holding the proposed Ordination on Sunday morning at St. George's. We need scarcely say, that this is the first Episcopal Ordination ever held in the Protestant Church of Southern India. One Reverend Gentleman we are told will be presented for Priest's Orders and three Candidates for the Holy Order of Deacon. We shall endeavour to furnish our readers with some account of this to us novel occurrence, in our next number.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 29, 1830.
The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz:
S. Crawford, Esq. Head Assistant to the Accountant General.
C. H. Hallet, Esq. Assistant to the Accountant General.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Remittable. 30 Premium.
Old 5 per Cent. 2 Do
New Ditto 3 Do
Exchange 1s. 9 1/2d. per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—Nov. 1st, Bark Shaw Byramgore, Captain Duverger, from Calcutta 10th and Poondy 28th October.
DEPARTURE.—Oct. 31st, Schooner Commerce, Captain M. Commack; for Pondicherry.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—On Tuesday the 26th October, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. F. Spring, M. A. Mr. John William Vexon, to Miss Mary Eglantine Anchant.
At St. Thomas's Church, on the 3d Instant, by the Rev. Mr. Darnall, B. A. Laboratory Corporal Mathew Johnson, of the Artillery Depot, to Mrs. Ann Meheran, relict of the late Sergeant Major Meheran.
BIRTHS.—On the 23d of Oct. at Rose Cottage, Ottacamond, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Chippendall, of a Daughter.
At Kamptee, on Friday the 22d October, at 2 P. M. the Wife of Sergeant Major Huggins, of the 47th Regt. Madras Native Infantry of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At St. Thome, early in the morning of the 1st Instant, after a lingering illness, Eugene Edward Lane, the infant Son of Chas. C. Johnson, Esq. Madras Medical Establishment aged 10 months and 16 days.
Of Fever, at Fort St. George, on the 31st Oct. Mary Baber Maria, only Daughter of Brevet Captain Moore, H. M. 89th Regiment, aged 6 years and 5 months.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 8th November, 1830.
No. 376 of 1830.—Captain W. Spiller of the 5th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.
Bombay Castle, 9th November, 1830.
No. 179 of 1830. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary appointments are confirmed.
Colonel P. Delamotte of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry to command the Surat Division of the Army, and Lieutenant Colonel Roome of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to command in the Northern districts of Guzerat from the 12 September to the 5th ultimo, consequent on the removal of Brigadier General Hessian from the staff.
Lieutenant Colonel Litchfield of the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry to command the Guicawar subsidiary force. Major C. Payne of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to command the troops at Baroda, from the 5th ultimo, (the date of the appointment of Brigadier General B. Kennell to the staff of the army) until the 1st of December next.
Lieutenant Colonel L. Pearson of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry to assume the command of the troops at Rajpote from the 1st ultimo, as the senior officer at the station.
Bombay Castle, 9th November, 1830.
No. 380 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the Marine Department to promote Apothecary J. W. Redwood of His Majesty's 6th Regt. to the Rank of Sub Assistant Surgeon on the pay and allowances formerly granted to that Rank, and to place him at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy for Marine duty.
Bombay Castle, 10th November, 1830.
No. 381 of 1830. The General Order of 28d ultimo.
No. 354 of 1830. Having erroneously described Lieut. C. De B. Prescott and Lieut. H. Fawcett as appointed to the Command of the Guikwar contingents at Deesa, and in the Maheekanta, in hereby modified, those officers being appointed not to the Command but to the Superintending charge of those Contingents.

Bombay Castle, 11th Nov. 1830.
No. 332 of 1830.—Major R. Campbell of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 11th Nov. 1830.
No. 333 of 1830.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Colonel Edward Scott, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee to that Corps from the 1st Instant.

No. 334 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Superintending Surgeon G. Gordon a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 335 of 1830.—Major General James Stevenson Baras, C. B. of His Majesty's service, who stands appointed to the staff of the Army in India vice Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. having arrived at this Presidency on the 7th Instant, is appointed from that date to the Command of the Poona Division of the Army.

No. 336 of 1830.—Colonel P. Delamotte, Commanding the Northern Districts of Guzerat is permitted to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, and to absent from his station during the ensuing month.

Bombay Castle, 13th November, 1830.
No. 337 of 1830.—Captain D. W. Shaw of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding the Escort of the Resident at Baroda, is permitted at his own request to resign that appointment, and is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

No. 338 of 1830.—The extension of leave granted to Colonel C. Owen of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry under date the 29th May last, on his private affairs, is cancelled from the 7th ultimo from which date he is permitted to be absent from his duty on sick Certificate until the 24th March next.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
G. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November, 1830.

Mr. T. Williamson having returned to the Presidency, to resume charge of his Office of Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Departments.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST DAY TUESDAY, 25TH JANUARY.
FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 200 each Subscriber P. P. with Rupees 400 from the Fund for all Maiden Arab Horses that have never started upon any Course, one 3 miles heat, weight for age, to close on the 1st January, 1831.

Already 3 Subscribers.
2d RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 500 Rupees each Subscriber, half forfeit, for all Maiden Arab Horses that have never started upon any Course, heats two miles, 8st. 7lbs. nominations not transferable.

To close 1st January, 1831.

Already 4 Subscribers.
3d RACE.—A Colt's Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund and Rupees 100 each Subscriber for all Arab Colts having a Colt's tooth in their heads on the 1st December, 1830, heats 1½ miles, weight for age.

2d DAY FRIDAY, 28TH JANUARY.
1st RACE.—A Plate of Rupees 400 from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for Arab Horses, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 9st. 7lbs. heats 1½ and a distance.

2d RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees each Subscriber, P. P. for all Arab Horses that have never won upon any Course, weight for age, heats 3 miles, to be closed on the 1st January, 1831.

3d DAY, TUESDAY, 1ST FEB.
1st RACE.—The Bombay Subscription Plate of £100 from the Fund and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age heats two miles.

2d RACE.—A Plate of 400 Rupees from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber for all Arab Horses. Heats two miles, weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged carrying 9 Stone.

4TH DAY, FRIDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.
1st RACE.—The Forbes Stakes of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab Horses carrying 9 Stone; English Horses 12b. extra, three miles.

2d RACE.—Ladies and Bachelors Purse, for all Arab Horses—Rupees and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, 3½ miles, heats, 8st. 7lb.

3d RACE.—A Plate for the Beaten Maidens of the season of 400 Rupees from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, heats 1½ miles, 8st.

5TH DAY TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.
1st RACE.—The Byculla Stakes of 400 Rupees from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber for all Arab Horses, 8st. 7lb. heats a mile and a half, the winner of one Race during the meeting to carry 3lb. extra; of two, 5lb. or more 7lb.

2d RACE.—A Galloway Plate of 200 Rupees from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for Galloways 13.3 inches and under, weight for inches, 14 miles heats.

A Pony Plate of Rupees 100 from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Ponies 13 hands and under, R. C.

6TH DAY, FRIDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.
1st RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas according to its conditions, Horses carrying 8st. Heats 3 Miles.

2d RACE.—The Malet Stakes, of Rupees from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, three miles.

3d RACE.—A Plate for the Beaten Horses of the Season, for Public Plates, Rupees 400 from the Fund, and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, heats two miles to be weighted by the Stewards.

A. PRINGLE,

Acting Secretary.

1830.

ERRATA.

In our paper of Wednesday last, the 10th Instant in the Advertisement of Ramoolly—for "Ramchunder Naron Camull," read Ramchunder Naron Camutt.

Vessels Expected.

Abberton, Bolton, Sir Edward Paget, Upton Castle, Chas Kerr, Morning Star, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Red Rover, Brunswick, and Caroline, from London.—Lady Douglas, Huorn, and Huddersfield, from Liverpool.—Elizabeth and Janet, from Clyde.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,..... at 6 months sight—1-5½ Bengal..... at 30 days sight, 103½ per 100 Madras..... at 30 days sight 102½ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable notes 140 Bombay Rs. per 100 | So. Unremittable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.
Spanish Dollars..... 22½
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.
London..... £ 5. 10.
China..... Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1830.

On Thursday last the Honorable the Governor returned to the Presidency from Poona, and landed at the Mazagon Bunder, under the usual salute.

We borrow the following important intelligence relative to ALGIERS, from our Contemporary's paper of the 13th Instant.

"Hussein-Dey has ceased to reign; he leaves the palace which he has not dared to quit for 14 years. He will again be ranked as a private individual, and will be at liberty either to remain in his ancient city, or to reside in England or France.

"The Turkish Government is abolished in his States.

"The free exercise of religion is established there.

"Respect for women and for private property, even for that of the ex-Dey, is guaranteed.

"Fifteen hundred pieces of artillery in bronze, more than thirty ships—such as frigates, corsairs, armed sloops, as well as sea as in dock—the arsenal of war and the marine, provided with arms and munitions, and fifty five millions of francs, fell into our power on that ever-memorable day.

"The most perfect order prevails every where.

"By the different battles which they have fought on the element peculiar to them, both the land and sea forces have covered themselves with indelible glory. In the short space of 23 days only they have accomplished, if not surpassed, the expectations of the King and country.

"A Tunisian brig, a Spanish brig, and an English brig and corvette, were spectators and witnesses of this glorious event, interesting details of which are unknown to me, the *Sphinx* having sailed on the 6th of July, at 7 in the evening, to convey the news to the King."

The following is a List of the Passengers by the daily expected Ship ABBERTON.

Mrs. Lodwick. Lt. Col. Lodwick.
" Illingworth. Capt. Illingworth.
" Beebe. Lt. Beebe, R. M. 6th A.
" Cathbert. Lt. Lowe, 1. N.

The three Miss Lodwicks. Mr. Young, writer.
Miss Malcolm. " Campbell, "
" Griffiths. " Roberts,
" Carlewis. Master John Hawkins.

The Courier of Saturday, informs us that Sir John Malcolm is about to leave the Presidency on the 25th Instant per the H. C. Armed Steamer, *Hugh Lindsay* en route to England. We rejoice at this information, for we say rejoice advisedly and sincerely, for would not every man deeply deplore, if a longer residence in this country, by chance endangered the life, or even proved detrimental to the health of one, upon whose services, India leans with so much confidence, and from whom the Home Government expects so much;—No, greater duties await his fulfillment, and thus however strongly a selfish feeling may dictate the wish, that he should remain and govern Bombay with the same unbending firmness that he has hitherto displayed, fate calls him to a more extensive and nobler field of action, and one every way more worthy of the powers of both his peculiar eloquence, and fluent pen. His Evidence, on the momentous question now pending in England, will be earnestly sought, and will be given, with all the truth that characterises an honorable man, and with all the eagerness that a good one feels to benefit his fellow creatures. Sir John Malcolm will we doubt not, stand forth as the Champion for the liberty of the Press, the pure administration of Justice, and the free resort of Europeans to India, nothing less can be expected from the enlightened views that have formed the groundwork of his administration as Governor of Bombay, and the great powers of a mind so richly stored as his is, with precedents of both Ancient and Modern History, which so clearly prove, that liberty of speech and conscience

is essentially necessary to the well-being of every State.

During Saturday Night last, the shop of Messrs. Tyahjee and Co. Milliners in Meadow Street, was entered and several valuable articles carried off,—the entrance was effected through the adjoining house.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. W. Miller, Artillery; Lieut. S. Hensell, Assit. Rest. P. G. Ensign W. Orrok, 16th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Pottinger, H. M. 6th Foot, Capt. Hodges, Madras Army, Dr. Graham.

DEPARTURES.—Brigade Major A. R. Wilson, Staff, Capt. Sterling, 17th Regt. Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt. N. I. Asst. Surgeon A. Eraser, 4th Regt. Capt. T. Farr, A. D. C.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS, Nov. 13th.—Ship La. Constance, A. Regnaud, Master from Surat 6th Nov.

Do. 15th, The Government Yacht Telica, A. Cunningham, in charge from Bancaote.

DEPARTURES, Nov. 12th.—The Gov. Yacht Telica, A. Cunningham, in charge to Bancaote.

Do. 15th, Portuguese Brig Brillhaute, J. P. de Magalhais Basto, Master, to Goa.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Free Traders.—Gipsy, Janet, Mail, Medora, Dorothy, Lady Raffles, and Annandale.

Country Ships.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Discovery, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Sophia, and Hormusjee Bomanjee.

American Brig.—Nerius.

Persian Ship, Nassrath Shaw.

Arab.—Psyche and Hamoodi.

H. M. S. Ship, Challenger.

INDIAN NAVY.

Ships of War.—Elphinstone and Euphrates, Steamer—Hugh Lindsay

Receiving Ship.—Hastings

Floating Chapel.—Aurora

SHIPS LOADING.

English Colors.—Annandale, for London, Gipsy, for Liverpool, Janet, for Greenock, Sophia for Malay Coast, Cornwallis for China, Sulimany for do, Discovery for Persian Gulph.

American Colors.—Nerius for Salem, Persian Colors.—Nassrath Shaw, for Persian Gulph.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUES. JULY 6.

REGENCY.

Mr. R. GRANT rose to move, pursuant to notice, an address to his Majesty, touching the expediency of making provision against the dangers to which the country might be exposed by a demise of the Crown. He commenced by observing, that in bringing forward such a subject for the consideration of the house, he was fully impressed with the difficulties and delicacy by which it was surrounded. He was quite aware, he said, at the same time that there was scarcely any question, which, under existing circumstances, was so closely connected with the well-being of the monarchy, and with the safety of the state and the constitution of the country; and however much was the difficulty and great delicacy which attended the discussion of such a question now, that difficulty and that delicacy would be rendered incalculably greater if, in consequence of delaying the consideration of it, an event should occur in the mean time which would fill the nation with mourning, and the occurrence of which (and he trusted that it was far, far distant) must be contemplated by every loyal and faithful subject with the deepest regret: He wished here to state why he had brought his subject forward now, after the discussion that had already taken place, and still more why he had taken upon himself to call the attention of the house to such an important topic. His object in bringing it forward now was, that such an important question might be discussed at the present moment,—the fittest for its consideration,—and not postponed to a future period, before the arrival of which there was some danger of the occurrence of a contingency by which all the embarrassments attendant upon the question would be multiplied ten thousand fold. So far, therefore, from having such a discussion postponed, it appeared to him that it ought to be taken up with promptitude, and proceeded upon forthwith. The discussion which had occurred on a former evening had reference to other subjects as well as this; it had been brought on also without notice, and under such circumstances he thought it his duty to call the attention of the house to this important subject by a separate and distinct motion. He did not bring this forward for personal or party objects; he was not inclined, to do so with any question, and this question could at least of all be considered as a party question. He brought it forward under the conviction that Parliament should not separate without providing against the possibility of a demise of the Crown. Entertaining as he did, in common with every man in the country, feelings of profound deference and respect towards the illustrious Prince who filled the throne of these realms, he was anxious that this subject should in the first instance originate with the Crown. This proposition, therefore, would be for an address to the Crown, respectfully soliciting the

Crown to recommend to the house to proceed to the immediate consideration of this subject. Under that view of the question, it was not his intention on the present occasion to enter into the discussion of the different details connected with it, but to confine himself to showing the propriety and necessity of adopting the course which he now recommended to the house. Disclaiming, as he had already done, any party or personal views in bringing forward this subject, for it was one of too great importance to be connected with such views, he trusted that it was unnecessary for him also to disclaim the slightest feeling of disrespect towards the illustrious family that at present occupied the throne of these realms, or the slightest disposition to intrude upon the domestic privacy of that illustrious house. His knew, indeed, that under a monarchy constituted as ours was, that that royal house was, as it were, placed upon a hill, and precluded from that secrecy and seclusion which belonged to the domestic concerns of its subjects. But in proportion as it was exposed to the public contemplation, in proportion should their endeavours be the greater not to make upon it any unnecessary intrusion; and he should not, therefore, bring into the discussion of this question any matters that were not absolutely necessary for the consideration of it. It had been said in the former discussion which was had upon this subject, in answer to the objection that it was then brought forward without notice, that it was one to which the attention of all men had been for weeks previously directed, and that virtually the minds of all persons had been prepared for the discussion of it, though no specific notice had been given on the subject. That was the answer to the statement that the house had been taken by surprise; but two or three hon. members had upon that occasion stated (and one member saying so would be sufficient for his argument) that they were taken by surprise; that their attention had not been called to it by a specific motion; and that it was coupled with a variety of other propositions, from which on that occasion it was not easy to separate it. He must take the liberty of adding, that the proposition which was then brought forward by His Majesty's Government, was not the one which the public had been prepared, and, two or three days before that discussion, no one had the remotest idea that the Government would come forward with a proposition, not for the appointment of a regency, but for the postponement of the consideration of the question till the next session of Parliament. No one had been at all prepared for the course which Government proposed to adopt, and which was a departure from the ordinary course that had been followed on all former similar occasions in reference to a question of this nature.

Reference had been made upon a former evening to the precedents to be found in English history connected with this subject. He had carefully looked through our history for the precedents with which it supplied us on the subject, but it was not his intention to trouble the house with a detail of the precedents which had occurred previous to the middle of the last century. He did not mean to say that the former precedents were entirely inapplicable in this instance, but the present circumstances of the country were so different from those of the early periods of our history, that he did not see the utility of referring to the precedents which had then occurred. He should, therefore, pass over the precedents that were furnished in the times of Henry II., Edward III., and Richard II., and he should proceed at once to call the attention of the house to the two precedents that were to be found in the middle of the last century, and which, he conceived, were particularly applicable to the present case. He would now proceed, as he had before stated, his intention, to the two precedents which had occurred in the last century, admitting that the least important of them was, that which occurred in the year 1751. George the Second, being at that time advanced in age, upon the death of his son the Prince of Wales, recollecting that his grand-children were all in a state of minority, thought it necessary to send a message to both houses of Parliament, requesting them to make provisions without stating what provisions—for a regency adapted to the peculiar emergency which might befall the country, in case of the succession falling to a prince of tender age. The message was sent to both houses of Parliament on the 20th of April 1751. It was followed by a second message to the House of Lords, on the 8th of May, proposing to them to constitute a council of Regency. On the 13th of May the regency bill was sent down from the House of Lords to the House of Commons; and, in about four weeks afterwards, having passed both houses of Parliament, it received the Royal assent. The more important precedent, however, was that which occurred in the year 1765. George III. having then been for years a stranger to these realms, being also in the very prime of life, for his age was not more than five-and-twenty, alarmed by an illness, which, though severe during its continuance, he has the highest authority for declaring ought to have been dangerous, thought it necessary, not by a message, but by appearing in presence of both Houses of Parliament, to call them to a consideration of the casualties belonging to his exalted situation, as well as to that of every other man, and requested them to make provision for the event of the succession to the crown falling upon an infant prince. The words, in which that revered monarch addressed his assembled Parliament

When that occasion, appeared to him (Mr. Grant) so striking, so pertinent, and so every way applicable to the present crisis, that, with their permission, he would read them at once to the house. "The tender concern which I feel for my faithful subjects makes me anxious to provide for every possible event which may affect their future happiness and security. My late indisposition, though not attended with danger, has led me to consider the situation in which my kingdom and my family might be left, if it should please God to put a period to my life whilst my successor is of tender years. The high importance of this subject, to the public safety, good order, and tranquillity; the paternal affection which I bear to my children, and to all my people; and my earnest desire that every precaution should be taken, which may tend to preserve the constitution of Great Britain undisturbed, and the dignity and lustre of its crown unimpaired, have determined me to lay this weighty business before my Parliament." Such were the words, so far as they related to his sense of the exigency, that were used in the address spoken to Parliament by that revered monarch. They were dictated by those who were the real ministers of the Crown at that period; and he was sure that he was not wrong in saying that they found a ready response in his Majesty's bosom. They were accordant with his manly and consistent character; they bespoke at once the kindly firmness with which, for the benefit of his country, he could contemplate the termination of his life and of his reign;—he kingly spirit with which he regarded the situation of his family and of the monarchy;—large, in case of that event, and the high heart and conscience in which he brought them distinctly before Parliament, in order that the quiet of the country might not be disturbed, that the constitution might be endangered and that full satisfaction might be awarded to the rights of the Crown and to the interests of the nation. Reverting back to this precedent, and looking forward to a lamented event which it would cost them some sorrow to contemplate even as a contingency, but to which they must approach with that sedate and reflective grief which should teach them not to mourn and remain inactive, but to deliberate and to act;—reverting back, he said, to what had happened, and looking forward to what might happen, he asked whether he was preposterous in supposing that the counsellors who advised George III., in 1765, to make to the Parliament the communication which he had just read to the house, would have advised his present Majesty, had they been now alive, to put such a similar matter and disquieting course? (Hear.) He (Mr. R. Grant) was certain that the king's feelings of George III. were such feelings as were not to be found in the bosom of any prince of his august house. He was certain that no son of that venerated monarch would be wanting in courage to face the consideration of the lamentable event to which he was compelled to allude, or in that moral firmness which would enable him calmly to contemplate the progress of Parliament in completing the various details of any measure which it might think necessary to meet at melancholy contingency. There would, in his opinion, have been a peculiar grace and propriety had such a measure been announced to Parliament on the occasion by His Majesty's professional advisers. They would have done well in counselling their august master, that he ought, on the moment of announcing the obsequies of his illustrious predecessor, to take the example of his royal father, to look forward, like him, to the termination of his own reign and life, and to provide for the exigency in which it must, in such place the country. Nothing could be more proper than such a course. He conceived that royalty was exhibited in an amiable point of view, when kings thus met their subjects on the low, but sacred ground of their common mortality, and led them on to their duty for an exigency, which must be looked upon as a misfortune, but from which no situation either high or low could exempt any person. He had now considered the general aspect of these precedents, and had drawn from it that general inference which he conceived to be at once rational and just. There were circumstances in the case of George III., a young monarch with three sons, which rendered the case weak, as in an exigency and the former a stronger one as far as precedent was concerned. He should not be performing his duty properly if he did not look fairly at the difficulties against which he called upon the house to join him in guarding. In doing so, he was obliged once more to say—and the good feeling of the house, he was sure, would approve him in saying—that this subject presented points of discussion, from which he should abstain entirely; that it presented others, which, from delicacy to the royal house, ought not to be discussed beyond what was absolutely necessary; and that though he might allude to them with a distant distemper for his argument, he should sketch them over with all the lameness which the topics would endure. He therefore improved the house, when he passed slightly over those topics, not to judge of the value which he attached to them from the quantity of time which he might bestow upon them, but to judge of them by the real weight which they intrinsically possessed. In the event of the lamented demise of the Crown, after the present Parliament should be dissolved, and before the writ of

the new Parliament should be returned,—in that event the country must look to the happening of one or two contingencies—either that the demise of the Crown would take place, or the deceased Sovereign leave behind him either an infant of tender age, or it might even be a posthumous child, or that the succession would fall upon an amiable Princess, the niece of his present Majesty. The first of these two contingencies he felt himself authorized to pass over in silence, or, at least, not to make more than a transient allusion to the difficulties which would then arise. One difficulty, however, he must call upon the house to notice. If they would refer to the statute of the 6th of Queen Anne, they would find that it ordained certain proceedings to be had, and certain solemnities to be celebrated, on the death of the Queen and her successors. It was well known to them all, by recent experience, that that statute enjoined the Privy Council to assemble; and further, that it ordered them, upon pain of suffering all the penalties of high treason, to proclaim as sovereign the person next in succession to the Crown according to the limitations of the bill of settlement. He was not aware that that act was to be construed as requiring the same ceremonies to be used in each succeeding reign as were used on the accession of the House of Hanover; yet that act, in enjoining the performance of such ceremonies as were usual at the proclamation of former Kings, must be understood as sanctioning all the ceremonies which had been performed as of immemorial usage. He would now put to the consideration of the house this difficulty:—suppose that in case of a demise of the Crown, the nation was expecting a posthumous issue, the Privy Council were ordered to assemble and proclaim the sovereign,—whom would they have to proclaim? They must preface their proclamation by taking the oath of allegiance. To whom must they take it? The proclamation must be continued by succession from them throughout the whole kingdom. Whom were they to order to be proclaimed? By the same act of Parliament the subsisting ministers of the Crown to be continued for six months in their respective places, unless discharged by the succeeding monarch. Whose ministers would they be? and by whom would they be discharged, if discharged at all? The present Parliament, in case no other were in existence, would have to assemble again to provide for this crisis. It is assembled; but its proceedings must be opened either by a speech from the Throne, or by a commission emanating from the King. Who could deliver that speech? Whence could that commission emanate? The first act which every member would have to perform would be to take oath of allegiance to the new monarch. To whom must they swear it? A bill must be brought into Parliament to provide against the existing emergency. From whom is that bill to receive the royal assent? What would be the state of the King's subjects at home and abroad? Whose subjects, indeed, would the people be? and against whom, in such a case, would they be guilty of high treason? These questions, which should multiply to a great extent, he placed before the house for the purpose of showing the gross imprudence of which it would be guilty in not providing a solution for them before they actually occurred in practice. (Hear.) He could imagine—but he would rather not—an eclipse of royalty which would shroud the whole country in gloom. Suppose, however, that some foreign news of importance should arrive; suppose that some casualty should happen at home; suppose and be meant no disrespect in making the supposition, but suppose that the illustrious head of the present administration should be taken away from it by death,—who in that case would have a right to nominate his successor? It was impossible for any prudent man to treat these as mere hypothetical cases, conjured up to confound the unwary and to alarm the timid; and that for this simple reason,—that when the first event happened, all the rest must happen as matter of course. He had mentioned these points in order to call the attention of Parliament to a consideration of the difficulty which would arise in proclaiming the succession; but there was a great class of difficulties still behind of much higher importance. He would not, however, mention them at present, but would reserve them for notice when he brought under discussion the consequences which would follow on the second of the two contingencies which he had described. That contingency was the demise of the Crown; and the falling of the succession on the niece of His Majesty, who though not an infant, was still a child of very tender years. Then would arise the question—difficult indeed before but still more difficult in that crisis—as to who should be Regent. Were they to adopt the doctrine held by Mr. Fox and Lord Loughborough in the unfortunate emergency of 1788, that the next heir in blood has as strict, as paramount and as indisputable a right to the Regency as he would in case of the then sovereign's dying have to the Throne? Or were they to adopt the doctrine held by Mr. Pitt and Lord Eddon, that however august the name of the heir apparent might be, he had no more right to the regency than any other subject in the kingdom? Take either supposition you please, as to the party claiming the regency, bring either heir apparent or heir presumptive,—and Mr. Pitt thought that it made all the difference in the world

whether the party was heir apparent or only heir presumptive—must we say, that as heir presumptive the party is entitled to the regency or that as the claim of the heir apparent is defeasible he must not succeed to it as of right? Let them decide that question as they might, how would they apply their decision when the heir presumptive, having become by the death of the reigning sovereign king of another country stood before them in the capacity of an alien king? (Hear, hear.) Were they to say, that because the presumptive heir though an alien king, would on the death of the infant sovereign succeed as of right on the English throne his possession of a foreign throne would form no obstacle to his being regent here? (Hear, hear.) Were they to set aside all the presumptive heirs to that foreign throne as unqualified for the situation of regent? and were they to look for some individual members of the royal house who were not in the course of succession to that foreign throne—a consideration which would confine the Regency to the illustrious Princesses, the sisters of His Majesty? Or were they to let in the question which member of the Royal house was fitest for the regency without considering at all what title they had to the succession? These were questions, all of which must be decided on the occurrence of this second contingency. He was surprised that any set of men could in speaking of this subject treat it as one of no difficulty. He presumed to press it upon the house—not because it was an easy but because it was a difficult subject. He wished the house to consider the difficulties of it now, rather than when they had become aggravated at another Parliament. Even these difficulties which he had offered as a sample, were not a minor even the chief difficulties with which they would have to contend. The whole question was still behind whether they would have a sole Regent or a council of Regency; and never would he disguise it either from himself or the house, that that was a question of great difficulty. The house would see, that from many delicate considerations he had entirely abstained; but if any of the questions which he had mooted should arise, that abstinence would be impossible; for they would be forced upon public attention in spite of any wish which they might individually have to prevent it. If the house would only recollect the complaints made in the year 1788, that all the private detail of the King's situation were hawked about the streets and placarded on the walls, they would pause before they declined taking this matter into present consideration. It might be said that these were difficult questions to be taken into consideration at this period of the session and that it was hard that members of Parliament should be kept here in these discussions, whilst their more fortunate rivals were paying court to the constituent body. But if it were to be considered as a mere question of convenience, the inconvenience which would arise from taking the discussions now, would not bear comparison even for a moment, with a tenth part of the inconveniences which would attend the actual occurrence of either of the contingencies which he had mentioned. Besides in such a crisis as the present they ought not to consider their personal inconvenience but should meet the difficulty of it fairly and at once if the Government would not. What then were the objections to the course which we recommended? Having already disposed of the objection derived from the plea of convenience he would now proceed to state that the other objections consisted in under-rating the probability of these contingencies happening and in under-rating the difficulty of dealing with them when they should happen. Let the house consider for a moment the object of these propositions. The event to which he always referred with such painful feelings, could the house leave it to entirely out of its consideration as the Government appeared to wish? Could Parliament forget the instances of casualty which it had witnessed of late years? Take for instance the case of the late Earl of Liverpool who had taken a leading part so long in its deliberations and who had been the first to propose the grant which was made to his present Majesty on his marriage, in which he (Mr. Grant) had most cordially joined. Could they forget that though he was one day full of animation and vigour, and as likely to live as any man whom he had then the honour of addressing he was the next struck to the earth by a calamity which they all lamented? Could they forget the case of Mr. Canning who led their debates with such happy and successful brilliancy and who had raised himself, by the force of his commanding talents to such a pre-eminence not only in this country but in Europe, that a friend of his alluding to an old classical story said to him of his illustrious friend, "Die Canning for thou canst not be a God;" and yet within one short fortnight afterwards he had followed as a mourner at his grave. Even in the illustrious family of the sovereign did they remember what had happened with a few short days. Did they recollect the demise of George III. Did they recollect that the Duke of Kent who had he now lived would have been heir presumptive, was lying a corpse at the same time with his revered father? Did they recollect, that at the very same moment the late sovereign, George IV., was only saved from the same melancholy doom by the bold measures of his physicians? Indeed, had it not been for those bold measures, they might have had three members of the Royal family all at one time unburied. Might not that, which they

were afraid would have happened, actually taken place? It might indeed be said, that 1,000 years had occurred without our history affording us a single case in which the crown had descended upon a posthumous child. But if they were arguing probabilities, it should be considered, on the other hand, how seldom a British monarch had died in that time leaving a Queen without issue. It had occurred only twice since the conquest, once in the case of the Queen of Charles II., and again in the case of that Richard I. Besides, there was an instance in a neighbouring country, where the crown was now in direct course of descent to a posthumous child,—he meant the Duke of Bordeaux. The honourable gentlemen then proceeded (but in a tone of voice which, owing to its alternate elevation and depression, prevented us from hearing more than half of every sentence) to notice the Regency; that as George III. had never stated the question of a regency for the first four years of his reign, though there was then an infant heir apparent, so neither ought we to moot it at present. To him it appeared that the precedent afforded an argument on the other side. If George III., when calling upon Parliament to constitute a regency, admitted that he had been guilty of a culpable omission in postponing so long his application for it, were they to be told that they should not only copy the example of repentance which he had set them, but also the culpable negligence which had produced it? Then, if they could not bring themselves to under-rate the chance of these things happening, they were told that even if they did happen there would be no such great difficulty as was predicated. And why? Because the two houses of Parliament would meet immediately and settle the law upon the point, the Royal assent being supplied by the infant sovereign, in order to let all this go run on smoothly as before. Thus, reversing the natural order of events, Parliament was advised to conclude that the difficulties of its situation if it coped with them now when they were contingent, would be great but that they would be nothing when they were no longer impending over it but actually arrived. He called upon Parliament to consider the serious proposition which was involved in this last argument. The Parliament that was convened, without knowing to whom its allegiance was due, would be to all intents and purposes a Convention Parliament; it would be quite as much so, as the Parliament which acquired that name at the time of the revolution. Was then, a convention Parliament to be considered as a mere ordinary business of state? When the two houses met in convention, and gave to their acts the same force, which they would have given the third estate present with them,—was that an event that they were to designate as a common occurrence? Or was it a phenomenon, a calamity, an evil, scarcely less lamentable than the demise of the Crown? He said it was a most deplorable event, when this nation was reduced to such a state as to be compelled to do an act which disarmed itself (hear, hear) and when a Parliament was called together without a third estate, and filled the throne with a nominee of its own in order to supply its presence. Nothing but a necessity which makes a law of its own, nothing but a necessity in which all other laws are suspended, and in which all constitutional maxims lose their force,—could justify the having resort to so anomalous and dangerous a precedent. But then it was said that an infant sovereign was no minor; that he could give his assent legally to any bill, and that under his assent so given, all the ministers of the Crown could afterwards constitutionally act. He thought that the object which Parliament wished to ensure by constituting a regency was the prevention of any act of royalty being performed by the infant; and yet the very first thing, which the infant sovereign under this arrangement would be called upon to do, would be to pass a measure suspending for a time his own constitutional existence. Lord Mansfield, in 1751, expressed himself as follows, in the debate on the Regency bill:—"From the whole of this debate, I find gentlemen do not enough consider, that the necessity of such a bill as this proceeds from a most glaring, and, indeed, tremendous defect in our constitution; for, with respect to the Sovereign, the law acknowledges no such thing as minority. A child of two or three days old may, by our constitution, come to be our King or Queen; and the moment the father dies, that child is by law invested with the whole sovereign or executive power of the Government; so that whoever gets possession of the person of that child, whether by fair or forcible means, becomes of course possessed of the government, and all the prerogatives belonging to the sovereign." How different was the state of opinion in 1751 and 1830? At the former period, a great lawyer was of opinion, that the defect he had pointed out, was a reason for introducing a regency bill, whilst, in 1830, another great lawyer cited the same defect as a reason for not introducing a similar measure. There existed the possibility of two evils occurring;—namely, the meeting of Parliament in the manner of a convention, without a sovereign, or the having of a sovereign without his being capable of executing the duties of his office. In the reign of Henry VI., a proclamation was issued, which had the same effect as an act of Parliament, declaring that, on account of the King's inability to direct in person

(Continued in the Second)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1830.

cerns of the realm, he appointed, with the assent of the Lords and Commons, the Duke of Bedford, and, during his absence beyond seas, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to be protector of the Church of England, and of His Majesty's councils. The cause of Henry's incapacity was his tender age, for at the time the proclamation was issued he was exactly ten months and a half old. Was it fitting that the Parliament of the present day should run the risk of such a state of things against occurring? Why should Parliament, with its eyes open, rush into the danger? Parliament had it now in their power to settle the question in the ordinary mode of legislation instead of waiting until the dreaded contingency happened and then apply anomalous remedies, which were only less grievous than the evil itself. He called upon the house to consider the question well. Whatever blame might attach to the House of Commons for not having got through more public business during the course of the present session, he was sure they would abandon all considerations of personal convenience in order to consider the great question which forced itself upon their attention. If the house should resolve to adopt the suggestion which he had thrown out, and take measures for the appointment of a regency of some sort, he would greatly rejoice. He would not presume to say that by so doing Parliament would obviate all difficulties, but at least they would possess the consciousness of having performed their duty indicated their character, established an important precedent, and set an example of confidence and courage which would elevate them in the eyes of the country. If, on the other hand, Parliament should neglect the present occasion, and make no provision for the exigency which might occur, possibly with the aggravation of difficulties to which he need not more particularly refer, was sure it would be felt that they had criminally, or, to use less strong language, culpably neglected the discharge of the duty which they owed to themselves, the duty which they owed to their constituents to whom they were just about to render up their trust; the duty which they owed to the monarchy, for whose constitutional rights they exercised their legislative trust; the duty which they owed to the monarch, for whose well-being they were all deeply concerned and interested; the duty which they owed to their country,—say, further, the duty which they owed to the Great Being whom they ventured to propitiate at every meeting of the house; beseeching him to prosper their councils for the safety, honour, and welfare of his Majesty and his dominions (Hear, hear). The hon. member concluded with moving—That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, assuring him that the house was deeply affected by the gracious declaration made by His Majesty on his accession to the throne, of his attachment to the constitution of these realms; that His Majesty's faithful Commons felt that they should fail in the performance of their duty, if, amidst their general feeling of gratitude, mingled with ardent prayers for the prolongation of a reign so auspiciously commenced, they omitted to make known to His Majesty the anxiety felt by His Majesty's loyal subjects at the possibility of a misfortune which might deprive them of the blessings of His Majesty's paternal reign; and in its consequences endanger the best interest of the monarchy. That they were therefore induced to lay the expression of their anxiety at the foot of the throne, from the deep attachment which they felt toward His Majesty's august family, and from the conviction which they entertained that the safety of the state, and the establishment of its institutions essentially depended on the unimpaired exercise of the powers vested in the first of the three classes composing the constitution of this limited monarchy. They therefore approached His Majesty with the dutiful assurance of their readiness to take into immediate consideration any measure which His Majesty might be graciously pleased to recommend, in order to guard against the possible hazard which was to be apprehended from the demise of the Crown in the circumstances of the present day.

The SOLICITOR

of infant kings, thought it right, knowing the constitutional doctrine was not to provide for the case of an infant king before the case occurred. Lord Coke said the royal body politic attracted the natural body, so that on any demise of the Crown there was no separation of the two bodies, and the power of the royal body politic existed without intermission. The consequence was, that a child however young, was competent to perform all the acts of sovereignty. The principle of the constitutional law was to provide for each particular case as it occurred by special enactment; not to anticipate the occurrence of any case. The hon. member had referred to a speech made by Lord Mansfield in 1751, in which he spoke of the want of some general regulation to be observed in the case of a minor sovereign, as a "tremendous defect." It was singular, however, that although the noble and learned lord lived for a long period after he made that declaration, he never attempted to supply the tremendous defect which he had pointed out. Lord Mansfield's attention had evidently been called to the subject but he thought it more wise to leave each exigency to be provided for as it occurred, than to frame a general law, which it would be impossible to apply to every individual case. In his opinion, it was a wise course of conduct to apply to every case as it occurred such a particular remedy as should seem most proper under the circumstances. It was only a few days since that the Parliament passed a measure to provide for the physical impossibility of his late Majesty to affix his signature to instruments which required the Royal sign manual. There was a particular remedy applied to particular cases. The common constitutional law did not provide a remedy from physical defect of that description. Neither did it provide against any incapacity on the part of the sovereign. It supposed the sovereign to be at all times capable of exercising the authority which was vested in him. The wisest and most prudent men had, after mature reflection thought better to apply a particular remedy to each case, than frame a general measure which it was impossible could be equally applicable to every case. The hon. member had dwelt upon the inconveniences which would arise in consequence of a child succeeding to the throne on the death of the reigning sovereign. That case was not contemplated now for the first time; the case had often occurred without any serious mischief resulting from it. The appointment of a regent would not get rid of the difficulties which pressed upon the mind of the hon. member. The house was called upon to proceed with something like indecent haste to the Royal house of mourning, where its Sovereign was lamenting the death of his late brother whom he had succeeded and to declare to him that the House of Commons anticipated his immediate death. That was the meaning of the motion; there was no disguising it. Nothing but a pressing necessity could justify the interference of the house at the present moment. The question which the house was called upon to determine, was, not whether the question of a regency was to be discussed at all, but whether the present was the most fitting moment to request the King to consider the probability of his own demise, and to appoint a regent. The appointment of a regent would not remove all difficulties. The regent might die before the new Parliament assembled. It was a contingency which he had a right to allude to when His Majesty's death was considered so probable, that Parliament was called upon not to defer the appointment of a regency for even a few weeks. Was there no danger in appointing a regency? Might not another court be formed—interest created? Was there no danger of the advantages expected from the appointment of a regent being lost?

to point out the inconveniences that might and would arise from confiding the Government, without limitation into the hands of a child of 11 years of age, and the difficulty that would then necessarily occur in settling a Regency. No Minister, it is presumed, would run the risk of the occurrences of such a state of things; which however, would be done by deferring the consideration of the Regency till the assembling of the new Parliament. This latter course occasioning as it would a delay of some months.

The next point for consideration is the constitution of the Regency.

It is hardly necessary to remark, how essentially and vitally important, to every member of the community, is the manner in which the Regency shall be formed. It is not only the present good government of the state which depends upon this, but the future character of the minor Sovereign may also be materially influenced by it. Upon the councils, the views, the example which may now be given to the young Princess who is destined to sway the sceptre of those realms may add perhaps will depend the colour of her future reign and the happiness or misery alike of herself and of her subjects. When these things are taken into consideration, it is not too much to hope, that the members of the Legislature and of the Government will consider the subject apart from all the jealousies and littlenesses of party politics, and that they will unite as citizens of a free state—one and all equally anxious to promote that measure which again appears the most likely to conduce to the prosperity of the state.

To expect entire unanimity in any known assembly would be Utopian; but if the members of the Legislature will come together, determined to act according to the best of their judgements for the good of their country, the result cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Who is there so fit for the office of Regent as the Duchess of KENT, the mother of the future Sovereign? Her high personal character—her devotion to the best interests of her child,—and the admirable and most sensible education she has thus far given her, render her to be fully worthy of such a trust.

By such a choice the office of Regent and of Custos of the future Sovereign would be united in the same person, which is always desirable. An exact precedent also for this course is to be found in the Regency Bill of 1751, by which the Princess Dowager of Wales who like the Duchess of KENT, was a foreigner and not in the succession to the Crown of England, but who also was the mother of the future Sovereign, was appointed Regent.

A Council of Regency—at least a council, countervailing by its powers that of the Regent, and so, in fact, dividing the prerogative of the Crown—is a course to be avoided; the constitutional view of the subject being, that the power of the Crown, whether vested in the person of a King or a Regent, should be undivided.

In 1751, the council of Regency appointed by the bill of that year had most extensive powers, which tied up the hands of the Regent and must have been productive of great inconvenience had the Regency even been called into action. This was done to torment the Princess Dowager, whom GEORGE II., was afraid of, as the head of the party of her late husband, FREDERICK, Prince of Wales; and also to perpetuate the party views and power of the Duke of Newcastle, then Minister, and of the Duke of Cumberland.

Duchess of KENT, a foreigner she has no interest in the future Sovereign and in fact no permanent connexion with this country, having no children, and her husband being dead.

It is impossible for any person to do more justice than ourselves to the personal character of the Duchess of KENT. Her blameless life has been passed in the performance of every religious and moral duty befitting her station, and we have no doubt that now that she is called to act upon a larger theatre, her conduct will be equally excellent. But while we thus bear testimony to her unimpaired virtues, we must at the same time, repeat the remark in which we think her own good sense must make her concur, that it would be an unjust decision to place the Regency in her hands to the prejudice of the Duchess of KENT.

To sum up all, it is evidently most desirable that the Duchess of KENT, who can alone be supposed to have the real interests of her child at heart should be sole Regent, to prevent what must otherwise happen—the Princess VICTORIA being made use of to forward the intrigues and interests of others; for it is presumed that any Prince or Princess (except the own mother of the child) who should be selected as Regent would very probably consider the situation more as a means of consolidating their own power and greatness and advancing their creatures and dependants, than as a trust confided to them for the benefit of the Princess herself, and for the good of the country.

The two Houses of Parliament should proceed, as legislators, to discuss and settle this question practically, and taking the case exactly as it stands, without looking backwards or forwards. It never has occurred before,—that is to say under exactly similar circumstances—and may never again. If they attempt to make it applicable to future they will divest it of many advantages for the present. The proper person to be Regent is allowed on all hands by those who can give a disinterested opinion, to be the Duchess of KENT. She is the only member of the Royal Family who has never mixed in party politics, or taken any public or private step calculated to divide public opinion; while at the same time, she has lived on open and dignified terms with all parties. She has also presented a remarkable and singular instance of the same undeviating line of excellent conduct ever since she first came to this country,—living in a retired manner, and confining herself to the education and care of the Princess VICTORIA, with the devotion and attachment which usually belong to humbler stations; taking especial care at the same time, that the education of the Princess should be conducted on the most liberal plan and which might the most enlarge and enlighten her mind, and render her fit to be the Sovereign of this great and free country. It should also be mentioned, that the Duchess of KENT possessed the unbounded confidence of the late King (GEORGE IV.), who never interfered with her, or found fault with her measures. Would it not be hard, after all, if, from intrigue, private interest, or public jealousies, the Duchess of KENT should be deprived of her natural reward—the Regency during her own daughter's minority, in case of the demise of the Crown?

Decline of DRAMATIC GENIUS in England.

All are agreed that the English Theatre must be spoken of as a thing that has been. Little interest is now taken in theatrical representation; and the talent of the nation has

not to be created by human expedients, it is perfectly true that genius may be thwarted by human obstacles to such a degree that it throws up the struggle and retires in contempt or despair.

It is impossible to believe that England is destitute of dramatic genius, or that it is more destitute than it was during the last half century; for that, with its various and active vigour of mind, it cannot supply the general demands of any species of literature.

The cause of our failure in the drama must be looked for in the circumstances of the theatres themselves. In the first place, fifty years ago our water theatres were comparatively small buildings, in which the chief attraction must be the finished style of the acting, or the dramatic interest of the play. Within the last fifty years, this system was changed, the small theatre was distended into an enormous building, and the direct results of the change were, theatrical debts for the building, increased expenses for the nightly performance, and the necessity of pageants to attract the audience to houses where, from the size, the pleasures of the ear must be replaced by those of the eye. This change has been charged on the late John Kemble. But he must be relieved from the charge; for Drury Lane Theatre had been built by Holland before Kemble had the remodeling of Covent Garden after the fire, and Holland's theatre was more colossal than Kemble's.

In England debt is always the first element of ruin. The formidable expenses of the theatres soon compelled every species of temporary contrivance, to escape utter bankruptcy. To fill the enormous houses for the moment, the most extravagant anticipations of the future were made, and popular actors were engaged for short periods at inordinate salaries; spectacle and pageantry became the managerial resource; and upon a few leading favourites, and a pantomime or melodrama, was lavished the revenue which once had under wise management been spread over the season.

As the immediate consequences of the whole system, authorship was neglected. The manager's demand was for spectacle, which cost little in the authorship, and required scarcely an effort of the pen; but which cost a fast deal in putting and procession, and amply engaged the carpenters and dancers, and other mere supernumeraries of the drama.

Dramatic writing is singularly difficult, and comparatively the work of a rare and peculiar kind of talent. So far, it must be stimulated by finding that its labours are sufficiently remunerated. But of all public writing, a play is the most liable to be undone by the commonest contingency; the failure of an actor in his part, a popular prejudice against the writer or the subject, or any one of the common impediments that may urge the multitude to injustice or abhorrence, will totally destroy the labours of months in an hour. In fact, dramatic writing, from its peculiarity and from its extreme precariousness, ought to have the prospect of larger remuneration, in case of success, than any other exertion of general literature. There is as little doubt, also, that if it were adequately encouraged by managers, its producers would rapidly reward their largest remuneration to the writer.

But in the present state of the case, managers expend on a monkey or a pretty puppet, on a dancer or a clown, those resources which would enable them to sustain a succession of original and able plays on the stage. The whole secret of managerial success lies in the power of obtaining the assistance of able dramatists where that is neglected, not in the skill of all the scene-painters and spectacle-contributors on earth can redeem the theatre from ruin.

The course has been run before our eyes a dozen years. Every theatre in London and round London has been plunged in desperate difficulties, and the sponge has been in general the only discharge of the manager.

gainst, that an attempt is likely to be made in the next Session to put the dramatist on a footing with other writers, and secure to him the right which every man ought to possess in his own efforts whether bodily or intellectual.

In France regulations have been long since enacted, by which the author of a successful play is entitled to a tenth of the actual receipts at the door of every theatre throughout the kingdom, as long as it continues to be represented; none can be a fairer arrangement, for the provincial theatres will not perform the piece longer than they find it worth their while.

In Russia a similar arrangement has been lately enacted. It now remains for the friends of the drama in England to adopt the principle, and by it lay a basis for the revival of the literature of the stage. To the common argument, that the little trifling translations from the French are verpaid already, and that the law needs not take the trouble of making fortunes for the translators, we answer, that those translations have been encouraged only by the dearth of original writing, and that the revival of original writing would rapidly extinguish them, and will be the only thing that can.

The most natural consequence of a law protecting dramatic writings, would be to turn the efforts of men of ability to it as a regular pursuit; the only mode in which great skill in stage-authorship can be attended, or the stage can be supplied with a constant succession of performances adequate to attract a manly popularity. Though Shakespeare and Sheridan are gone, human nature is not fallow for ever; public attention to the rising talent of the stage is a stimulant which has never failed; and we might in the course of a few years see the deserted walls of our theatres crowded by the first personages of the empire, to witness the young genius of men that are in their day to remind us of the imperishable vigour of the British mind.

To the possible objection, that notwithstanding the French law, the national drama has gone down in France, and the theatres are suffering under serious embarrassments; we are entitled to reply, that no encouragement of law can alter the nature of a people—that the French are by nature farceurs, and that they seem incapable of either the sublime or beautiful, the higher tragedy or the higher comedy. Their farces are in general excellent falling in point of force, the perfectly succeed in the light touches of character, in dexterity of intrigue, and neatness of phrase. Their dialogue wants point, strength and peculiarity. But the Frenchman in a farce scarcely requires dialogue. He makes up for the want of wit in words, by wit in pantomime; his tongue is scarcely required when he can make free use of his limbs; from the eyebrows to the feet he is at busy with telling his meaning; he wears persuasion in the eternal shrug of his shoulders and declaims alike with his hand or his heel. So, the French theatres of farce are flourishing; and the Theatre de Madame, in which Scribe produces all his farces, spoils from every stage of the earth—German, Spanish, English, Polish, Russian—is the most productive mint within the realm of half the Sovereigns of the Northern hemisphere.

The public business of Parliament prevented the attempt to make any serious impression on the Legislature in behalf of this natural right of authorship. But we rely upon the effect of the universal public conviction that some effort ought to be made to protect one of the very finest triumphs of the human mind. What at this hour, constitutes the chief glory of Greece in the eyes of scholarship, but the Greek tragedies? What shines as the central jewel in the Corquet of England's intellectual supremacy?—The living glory of Shakespeare's drama. To excite the vigour of the English mind to follow this splendour would be among the noblest national services, and for such, the authorship of the stage has a right to call on the highest zeal and energy of the Legislature.

The course has been run before our eyes a dozen years. Every theatre in London and round London has been plunged in desperate difficulties, and the sponge has been in general the only discharge of the manager.

prime cost of the cargoes purchased in India exclusive of China, was—in 1825 26, 1,646, 890L; in 1826-27, 1,822,924; in 1827-28, 2,118,770L—*Morn Chron*, June 21.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

A very important experiment was made at Liverpool, on the 29th May last, with a low-pressure boiler of Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericsson's principle, by which experiment the efficacy of their peculiar mode of generating steam is most satisfactorily proved. A correspondent, who was present, favours us with the following concise, and we believe, the only accurate report.

The experiment was conducted by Mr. Nimmo of Dublin, and Mr. Vignoles of London, civil engineers, in the presence of several of the first-rate mercantile gentlemen of Liverpool, who, sensible of the great benefit which must accrue to Liverpool by every important improvement connected with steam navigation, took a lively interest in the result. These were—1st. That the new boiler occupies less than one-fourth of the space of an ordinary boiler; 2ndly. That it consumes less than one half of the quantity of fuel; 3rdly. That a chimney is entirely dispensed with.

The most striking feature in this mode of generating steam, is the greatly diminished size of the boiler; at the same time, a great saving of fuel is effected, from the circumstance of a much smaller surface being presented to the action of the heat, than in common boilers. These facts are truly novel; and the great facility which will be added to commerce by this invention, may be said simply to have originated in a due consideration of the rapidity with which heat equalizes itself.

The boiler in question was found to evaporate 40 cubic feet of sea-water in one hour, with a consumption of 240lbs. of gas coke; hence, 8lbs. for every cubic foot of water converted into steam; which according to the laws of mechanics, is equal to one horse power continually exerted for one hour: the power of the boiler was therefore found to be equal to 40 horses. It is intended for marine purposes; and will occupy 5 feet 1 inch of the length of a vessel of 15 feet beam, and cover about three-fourths of its section. The weight of the boiler itself is 3 tons, and the quantity of water it contains is 24 tons.

With a boiler constructed on Braithwaite and Ericsson's principle, the High Lindsay would have saved the twelve days that were wasted in taking in coals on the voyage from Bombay to Suez.—*Spectator*, June 19.

FRENCH BAR.

IMPRISONMENT OR COUNSEL IN A CAUSE BEFORE THE COURT.

An unexampled incident recently interrupted the business of the Tribunal of St. Girons. M. SENTENAC, counsel in a cause, raised some technical objections. Whereupon M. de Laperriere, the President, interrupted him, and without giving judgment on the objections to question, ordered the litigants personally to appear on a given day.

M. SENTENAC turned round to his brother and vocates and said, "I begin to be weary of the treatment I experience here."

The President, who heard the expression, said, "M. Sentenac, I order you to retire from court."

M. SENTENAC—I shall not retire, the Bench not having decided that I have deserved such punishment.

PRESIDENT.—Huissier, fetch the gendarmes. The huissier left the Court. The barristers and the public were stupefied; all was anxious expectation. Some of the advocates left the Court, but soon returned, and silently resumed their seats.

The huissier then made his appearance, whispered to the President, and again left the Court. In a few minutes he returned with a paper, on which the Registrar wrote under dictation of the President. The gendarmes were now heard at the foot of the staircase—one of them appeared at the bar.

PRESIDENT.—Are you alone?

Gendarme.—No, Sir; my comrades are at the foot of the staircase.

PRESIDENT.—Let them all come up.

M. SENTENAC (rising).—M. President, a single gendarme—what do I say? a child, clothed with the insignia of the public force, would be sufficient to convey me wherever you may think fit to direct.

PRESIDENT.—(Without paying attention to this submission).—Let all the gendarmes come forward.

The gendarmes arrived. Gendarmes, said the President, execute your orders instantly, M. Sentenac to prison.

Accordingly seized the advocate, and carried him off. All the audience, spontaneously, and following the determination of

LORD WILLIAM and LADY ANNE.

A PATHETIC, MORAL, AND ROMANTIC DRAMA. RECENTLY ENACTED WITH GREAT EFFECT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

SCENE.—Miss Paton's Dressing-room.—Lady Anne, alone, (in wrath).

Fate deals her blows with cruelly despairing. The conduct of Lord William's past all bearing. And may I peer again play *Cinderella*. If I don't treat the good-for-nothing fellow: Nor keep before the public eye parading. A sort of moulrel, neither wife nor maiden! Can I with this untoward man remain? No, Lady Anne will be herself again. After delighting boxes, pit, and gallery. Off goes this precious Lord and bones my salary and all the cash my honest producer is sack'd by wholesale for his private uses. Doom'd to harsh treatment, coldness, and desertion.

Where I expected love, I meet aversion; Witless, theatric dames, with tuneful throats, His love was ne'er for me, but for my notes; But to his selfishness at length awake. I'll quit his Lordship's roof, and no mistake; And tho' not over fond of solitude, I'll seek for consolation in a Wood.

[Sits down and weeps.]

ENTER WOOD.

AIR.—The last Rose of Summer.

Ah why Lady L.

Thus unhappy and lost.

Ah refuse not to tell.

The cause of your woe,

Unmov'd, your desolation.

I never can see.

Then tell, lovely lady,

Your sorrows to me.

I'll not leave thee, thou fair one,

Sad tears to distil;

But will always be near thee,

Dearest thee who will.

A kind guardian angel,

I'll watch for thy good,

And in all thy distresses

Depend upon Wood.

LADY ANNE.

Ah, Wood, I fear my griefs are past all curing.

The wrongs I suffer are beyond enduring.

Lord William (and alas, 'tis very hard)

Has given me striking proof of his regard,

I'll not be subject to such degradation.

For I am determined on a separation.

And to convince you, Wood, of my affection,

I'll place myself beneath your kind protection.

Of public scandal I was ne'er afraid.

Curse on all laws but those that love has made.

WOOD.

Well, I agree to your proposal partly.

But let us name the thing to Mr. Bartly.

With my lord you'll have no more to do.

Go home with Bartly for a night or two.

Trust me, fair lady, I will never hurt you.

But mean throughout to act with Joseph's

virtue.

I'll never behave unhandsonely nor harshly—

But faith here comes my Lord and Col. Berkely

Enter Lord William and Colonel B.

LORD WILLIAM.

My service to you, Madam! Is that you, Sir?

What business have you here, you vile seducer?

Be off, you traitor, or my vengeance dread.

And by the powers I'll shoot you thro' the head!

With base ingratitude I now upbraid you.

How dare you show attention to that lady?

And, Madam, I desire from hence you'll trot—

Will you go home with me to night or not?

Your conduct certainly is strange, requital

For raising you to honour, rank, and title.

LADY ANNE.

Yes, rank and title were my sole reward.

For intermarrying with a Pauper Lord.

When first I knew you, ways and means were

slack.

A decent coat you had not to your back;

You lay your paws on all that you can catch.

Too long, my Lord, you're trampled on the

worm.

But now I cut you—dearest Wood, be firm!

For not to be a Princess nor a Duchess.

Would I again be in his Lordship's clutches.

COLONEL B.

Now hang it, Wood, 'tis wrong upon my life,

Thus to deride Lord William of his wife;

With you, of course, I have no wish to quarrel.

But certainly this thing is quite immoral!

And on the domestic altar thus to trample.

Is setting a most terrible example.

I hop'd that you possessed a mind above

You know your neighbour's wife you should

not covet.

With these few observations I have done.

For duty calls me hence to Mrs. Bunt.

[Exit Col. B.]

LADY ANNE.

Dear Wood, farewell! to Lenox noight shall

bind me.

And when you want me, you know where to

find me.

[Exit Lady Anne.]

WOOD.

[Exit Wood.]